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EXAMINER	
ALI, MOHAMMAD	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2177	18

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/436,146	Applicant(s) ZAWADZKI ET AL.	
	Examiner Mohammad Ali	Art Unit 2177	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 October 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-41* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-41* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the Amendments with RCE filed on October 10, 2003. The application has been examined. Claims 1-41 are pending in this Office Action.

Drawings

2. The corrected drawings filed on October 10, 2003 is accepted by the Examiner. The formal drawings will be required when the application will be allowed. The Draftsperson are objected the drawings under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152, see attached PTO Form-1449.

Priority

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because its exceeded 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,911,143 issued to Deinhart et al. ('Deinhart, hereinafter) in view of US Patent 6,092,050 issued to Lungren et al ('Lungren' hereinafter).

With respect to claim 1,

Deinhart discloses, a method for managing enterprise operations (see col. 7, lines 17-21):

logging on to a project manager server from a computer network, said project manager server executing a project manager for creating projects based upon project management trees (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) containing one or more data objects disposed to cooperatively effect project management functions (a centralized distributed computer system "connected with server and client computer" for registering to the system, authorizing and control of access "logging" rights of subjects on objects in a

computer system, wherein the system comprises users, groups, and access control lists at each object providing the access rights on the respective object, see col. 1, lines 8-19, Deinhart et seq);

defining or more organizational entities within the enterprise (defines the set of concrete and specific competencies bound to a role type in a specific organization unit of the enterprise, see col. 3, lines 60-62, Deinhart);

defining one or more user groups associated with each of the organizational entities (an organization unit have division, a department, a program, a project, a work-flow process or a combination thereof, col. 2, lines 62-64, Deinhart);

defining one or more users associate with each of the user groups (persons are represented as users, where one person have multiple user identifications and the role in the organization level they are represented by groups, see col. 10, lines 13-18, Deinhart);

defining user roles associated with at least one of the users (the group is the representation of an instance of a role instance of a parameterized role type. The role type is instantiated by at least one parameter value provided by the job position. The person assigned to this job position has at least one user identification, see col. 10, lines 36-40, Deinhart);

displaying a view of a first of said project management trees associated with a first project included within said projects to a first user of said users wherein a scope of said view is determined based at least in part upon membership of said first user within

a first of said user groups (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A).

navigating among representations (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) of a plurality of data objects of said first of said project management trees appearing within said view (the role type is the hierarchy of access control. The access rights of a "second-line manager" and of a "first-line manager" subsume those of a "secretary" which in turn subsume those of a "typist". All role types subsume the role type "bank employee". As a consequence "bank employee" could be dropped from the matrix because the corresponding competencies are covered by a membership in any of the other role types. For the same reason the "team-leader" of the "object appraisal" department does not have to be assigned the "loan specialist" role explicitly since his "team-leader" role type subsumes it, see col. 9, lines 38-50, and col. 7, lines 61-65, Deinhart).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "navigating among representations of a plurality of data objects ".

Lungren discloses the claimed navigation representation (the user has the option of selecting another navigation aid from the command button bar, see col. 7, lines 59-60, and Fig. 22).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the navigation representation of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve direct access to the named data forms for reports, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 58-60. Navigation representation as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 2,

Deinhart discloses defining one or more external agencies for interfacing with the project management server (the attributes to be advertised and that could be the department identity or the location attribute of the department organization unit or the project identity attribute of a job position, see col. 8, lines 19-21 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 3,

Deihart discloses defining one or more interfacing with the project management server (the attributes to be advertised and that could be the department identity or the location attribute of the department organization unit or the project identity attribute of a job position, see col. 8, lines 19-21 et seq).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 4,

Deinhart discloses wherein the user roles included permission and security access rights for viewing and altering data stored by the project management server (each job position ultimately associates a user with specific access rights to a set of objects and a security administrator must be able to associate these rights, objects, and, transactions with the job positions of the enterprise organization, see col. 7, lines 24-29, Deinhart).

As to claim 5,

Deinhart discloses remotely logging on to the project manager server from a terminal coupled with a computer network (providing access control lists from the capability lists, wherein the system provides access rights of the subjects on the respective objects on a per-object basis, see col. 3, lines 22-27, Deinhart); and

creating project associated with one of the organizational entities (job positions, role types, and the creation of role instances in an organization structure, e.g. organization

units, and job positions, on the left and a set of role types on the top of the matrix, see col. 7, lines 31-34, Fig. 2B, Deinhart).

As to claim 6,

Deinhart discloses wherein the project is created using a project tree data structure comprising one or more objects organized in a hierarchical fashion (each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy, see col. 7, lines 20-22 and col. 9, lines 21-24 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 7,

Deinhart discloses budgets, tasks, costs, timesheets, specs, requisitions, purchase orders, and to-do lists (role-based access control systems can be provided for existing computer systems with low cost and high security and integrity of the data within the computer system, see col. 6, lines 29-32, Deinhart).

As to claim 8,

Deinhart discloses providing a user identifier to the project management server from a remote location (see col. 7 lines 16-30);

receiving a customized home page in accordance with the user identifier, wherein the customized home page includes one or more projects associated with the user in accordance with the user roles (see col. 1 lines 7-18, Deinhart); and

interfacing with the project by viewing objects within the project tree in accordance with the user roles (see col. 7 lines 19-21, Deinhart).

As to claim 9,

Deinhart discloses interfacing with said project by editing one or more objects within the project tree in accordance with the user roles (col. 1, lines 7-18)

As to claim 10,

Deihart discloses interfacing with the project by deleting one or more objects within the project tree in accordance with the user roles (see col. 1, lines 7-18).

As to claim 11,

Deinhart discloses interfacing with the project by adding one or more objects within said project tree in accordance with the user roles (see col. 1, lines 7-18).

As to claim 12,

Deihart discloses completing a user defined spec for specifying a product of service (see col. 1, lines 7-18).

As to claim 13,

Deihart discloses generating the completed user defined spec (generating user accounts from the capability list, see col. 6, lines 34-35 et seq, Deihart).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "RFQ ".

Lungren discloses the claimed RFQ (the "Quotes" folder contains a table of the prices quoted by others for performing work or providing resources required to build a job, see col. 6, lines 63-65, and Fig. 9).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the RFQ of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve financial estimates, including totals for direct costs, indirect costs and propits,

as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 64-65. RFQ as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 14,

Deihart discloses sending one or more that match the completed spec

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 15,

Deihart discloses receiving one or more,.... (see col. 3, lines 15-18 et seq).

Dienhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "bids".

Lungren discloses claimed bids (efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the bids of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22.

As to claim 16,

Deihart discloses awarding the job to one or more,... (see col. 3, lines 11-14 et seq).

As to claim 17,

Deihart discloses automatically generating purchase orders associated with awarded jobs (see col. 10, lines 33-40 et seq).

As to claim 18,

Deinhart discloses interfacing with said project by adding one or more objects to said customized home page (see col. 1, lines 7-18 and col. 7, lines 22-24 et seq).

With respect to claim 19,

Deinhart discloses a centralized system managing enterprise operations (see col. 7, lines 17-21) comprising:

a project manager for creating projects for the enterprise, each of said projects being defined by a project management tree (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) containing a plurality of data objects disposed to cooperatively effect a project management function, said project manager including: (a centralized distributed computer system "connected with server and client computer" for registering to the system, authorizing and control of

access rights of subjects on objects in a computer system, wherein the system comprises users, groups, and access control lists at each object providing the access rights on the respective object, see col. 1, lines 8-19 et seq, Deinhart).

a functions component configured to perform a plurality of functions upon said plurality of data objects (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Deinhart),

a security module disposed to restrict access to said plurality of functions in accordance with predefined access rights (each job position ultimately associates a user with specific access rights to a set of objects and a security administrator must be able to associate these rights, objects, and, transactions with the job positions of the enterprise organization, see col. 7, lines 24-29, Deinhart), and

a navigation (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) component for facilitating navigation among said plurality of data objects (the role type is the hierarchy of access control. The access rights of a "second-line manager" and of a "first-line manager" subsume those of a "secretary" which in turn subsume those of a "typist". All role types subsume the role type "bank employee". As a consequence "bank employee" could be dropped from the matrix because the corresponding competencies are covered by a membership in any of the other role types. For the same reason the "team-leader" of the "object appraisal"

department does not have to be assigned the "loan specialist" role explicitly since his "team-leader" role type subsumes it, see col. 9, lines 38-50, and col. 7, lines 61-65, Deinhart);

one or more internal departments of the enterprise coupled to said project manager (an organization structure, e.g. organization units and job positions, on the left and a set of role types on the top of the matrix. An "X" in a field of the matrix means that a role instance of the corresponding role type is assigned to the job position, see col. 7, lines 33-36, Deinhart); and

one or more coupled to said project manager (see col. 1 lines 7-18, Deinhart).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "navigating among representations of a plurality of data objects ".

Lungren discloses the claimed navigation representation (the user has the option of selecting another navigation aid from the command button bar, see col. 7, lines 59-60, and Fig. 22).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the navigation representation of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve direct access to the named data forms for reports, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 58-60. Navigation representation as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 20,

Deinhart discloses defining one or more external agencies for interfacing with the project management server (the attributes to be advertised and that could be the department identity or the location attribute of the department organization unit or the project identity attribute of a job position, see col. 8, lines 19-21 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 21,

Deinhart discloses a centralized spec server coupled to said project manager for generating user-defined specs (providing access control lists from the capability lists, wherein the system provides access rights of the subjects on the respective objects on a per-object basis, see col. 3, lines 22-34 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 22,

Deinhart discloses budgets, tasks, costs, timesheets, specs, requisitions, purchase orders, and to-do lists (role-based access control systems can be provided for existing computer systems with low cost and high security and integrity of the data within the computer system, see col. 6, lines 29-32, Deinhart).

As to claim 23,

Deinhart discloses wherein said completed specs are automatically matched suitable (persons are represented as users, wherein one person may have multiple user identifications, which may be derived from the role information and automatically generated in the same way as the access rights are derived automatic authorization, see col. 10, lines 5-8 et seq, Deinhart).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 24,

Deinhart discloses automatically generated,.... (see col. 10, lines 1-11)

Dienhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "RFQ".

Lungren discloses the claimed RFQ (the "Quotes" folder contains a table of the prices quoted by others for performing work or providing resources required to build a job, see col. 6, lines 63-65, and Fig. 9, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the RFQ of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve financial estimates, including totals for direct costs, indirect costs and propits, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 64-65. RFQ as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves

efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 25,

Dienhart discloses wherein the suitable interface with the project management system by sending ,...(see col. 1, lines 14-18 et seq).

Dienhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "RFQ".

Lungren discloses the claimed RFQ (the "Quotes" folder contains a table of the prices quoted by others for performing work or providing resources required to build a job, see col. 6, lines 63-65, and Fig. 9, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the RFQ of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve financial estimates, including totals for direct costs, indirect costs and propits, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 64-65. RFQ as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

Dienhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "bids".

Lungren discloses bids (efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the bids of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to

provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22.

As to claim 26,

Deinhart discloses, wherein purchase orders are automatically generated,...(see col. 10, lines 1-12 et seq).

With respect to claim 27,

Deinhart discloses, a project management system fro managing operations of an enterprise (see col. 7, lines 17-21), said system comprising:

a centralized server computer, said server computer being configured to execute a project manager disposed to (a) create projects for said enterprise wherein ones of said project are based upon project management trees (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) containing one or more data objects disposed to cooperatively effect project management functions (a centralized distributed computer system "connected with server and client computer" for registering to the system, authorizing and control of access rights of subjects on objects in a computer system, wherein the system comprises users, groups, and access control lists at each object providing the access rights on the respective object, col. 1, lines 8-19 et seq, Deinhart),

(b) defining or more organizational entities within the enterprise (defines the set of concrete and specific competencies bound to a role type in a specific organization unit of the enterprise, see col. 3, lines 60-62, Deinhart),

(c) defining one or more user groups associated with each of the organizational entities(an organization unit have division, a department, a program, a project, a work-flow process or a combination thereof, col. 2, lines 62-64, Deinhart),

(d) defining one or more users associate with each of the user groups (persons are represented as users, where one person have multiple user identifications and the role in the organization level they are represented by groups, see col. 10, lines 13-18, Deinhart),

(e) displaying a view of a first of said project management trees associated with a first project included within said projects to a first user of said users wherein a scope of said view is determined based at least in part upon membership of said first user within a first of said user groups (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A, Deinhart),

(f) navigate among representations (see Fig. 3B, Deinhart) of a plurality of data objects of said first of said project management trees appearing within said view (the role type is the hierarchy of access control. The access rights of a "second-line manager" and of a "first-line manager" subsume those of a "secretary" which in turn subsume those of a "typist". All role types subsume the role type "bank employee". As a consequence "bank employee" could be dropped from the matrix because the

corresponding competencies are covered by a membership in any of the other role types. For the same reason the "team-leader" of the "object appraisal" department does not have to be assigned the "loan specialist" role explicitly since his "team-leader" role type subsumes it, see col. 9, lines 38-50, and col. 7, lines 61-65, Deinhart); and

at least one user computer configured to log on to said centralized server computer and access said project manager (a centralized distributed computer system "connected with server and client computer" for registering to the system, authorizing and control of access rights of subjects on objects in a computer system, wherein the system comprises users, groups, and access control lists at each object providing the access rights on the respective object, see col. 1, lines 8-19, Deinhart et seq).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "navigating among representations of a plurality of data objects ".

Lungren discloses the claimed navigation representation (the user has the option of selecting another navigation aid from the command button bar, see col. 7, lines 59-60, and Fig. 22).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the navigation representation of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve direct access to the named data forms for reports, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 58-60. Navigation representation as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 28,

Deinhart discloses computers coupled with to said centralized server computer (see col. 1 lines 7-18).

Deinhart does not explicitly indicate the claimed "suppliers".

Lungren discloses the claimed suppliers (resource rates include tables with rates for labor, equipment, rentals, material, supply, unique rates and crew rates, see col. 7, lines 3-5, and Fig. 10 et seq, Lungren).

It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the suppliers of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to provides a plurality of segments which form major parts of a financial estimate, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 2, lines 21-22. Suppliers as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

As to claim 29,

Deinhart discloses wherein said project manager further operates to define user roles associated with at least one of the users (see col. 1 lines 21-55 et seq).

As to claim 30,

Deinhart discloses wherein said at least one user computer and said centralized server computer are operatively connected via a distributed communications network, said at least one computer executing a web browser capable of interfacing with said project manager (a centralized distributed computer system "connected with server and

client computer" for registering to the system, authorizing and control of access rights of subjects on objects in a computer system, wherein the system comprises users, groups, and access control lists at each object providing the access rights on the respective object, see col. 1, lines 8-19 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 31,

Deihart discloses wherein said view is selected based at least in part upon access rights accorded said first user (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 32,

Deinhart discloses wherein each of said plurality of data objects contains information identifying types of other of said plurality of data objects which may be proximately located to ones of said plurality of data objects within said first of said project management trees (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24 et seq and Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 33,

Deinhart discloses wherein each of said plurality of data objects further includes information defining the manner in which modifications to one or more of said plurality of data objects affect other of said plurality of data objects (generates or modifies access control lists associated with the concrete resource sets and objects, see col. 5, lines 12-13 et seq, Deinhart).

As to claim 34,

Deinhart discloses wherein said project manager (col. 7, lines 17-21) includes:

a functions component configured to perform a plurality of functions upon said plurality of data objects (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Deinhart), and

a security module disposed to restrict access to said plurality of functions in accordance with predefined access rights (each job position ultimately associates a user with specific access rights to a set of objects and a security administrator must be able to associate these rights, objects, and, transactions with the job positions of the enterprise organization, see col. 7, lines 24-29, Deinhart).

As to claim 35,

Deinhart discloses wherein a first set of said plurality of data objects are related to organizational entities of said enterprise and a second set of said plurality of data objects are representative of particular projects associated with ones of said organizational entities (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24 et seq, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 36,

Deinhart discloses wherein a first set of said plurality of data objects are related to organizational entities of said enterprise and a second set of said plurality of data objects are representative of particular projects associated with ones of said organizational entities (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24 et seq, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 37,

Deinhart discloses wherein at least one or more of said data objects self describe responses of said one or more data objects to performance of ones of said plurality of

functions upon said one or more data objects (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 38,

Deinhart discloses wherein said project manager further includes a new object filter operative to present a list of potential new data objects which may be added to said project management tree at a selected location (derives to generate new or modify existing access control lists from the capability lists, see col. 10, lines 49-51, Fig. 7, Deinhart).

As to claim 39,

Deinhart discloses wherein said view is selected based at least in part access rights accorded said first user (each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 40,

Deinhart discloses wherein each of said plurality of data objects contains information identifying types of other of said plurality of data objects which may be proximately located to ones of said plurality of data objects within said first of said project management trees (persons that are users of an enterprise computer system

are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24 et seq, Fig. 2A, Deinhart).

As to claim 41,

Deinhart discloses wherein said plurality of data objects further include information defining the manner in which modifications to one or more of said plurality of data objects affect other of said data objects (derives to generate new or modify existing access control lists from the capability lists, see col. 10, lines 49-51, Fig. 7, Deinhart).

Remarks

7. Applicants argue that the prior art of record does teach the claimed step "disaply of a project management tree,.., or the navigation among data objects within a such view"

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, Deinhart teaches this limitation as, persons that are users of an enterprise computer system are employees acting in assigned job positions. Each job position is associated with a set of functional tasks and, thus, these tasks are associated with users in the enterprise organization hierarchy. Each task requires a set of competencies, which can be viewed as a set of specific access rights to a set of

objects necessary to carry out that task, see col. 7, lines 17-24, Fig. 2A). Deinhart inadequately discloses the claimed navigation among data objects, the teachings of Lungren should remedy such deficiency. Lungren discloses analogous system to Deinhart's that complements later the user has the option of selecting another navigation aid from the command button bar (see col. 7, lines 59-60, and Fig. 22, Lungren). It would have obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the data processing art at the time of the present invention, to combined the teachings of the cited references, because the navigation representation of Lungren teaching's would have allowed Deinhart's system to improve direct access to the named data forms for reports, as suggested by Lungren, at col. 1, lines 58-60. Navigation representation as taught by Lungren improves efficiency in bid proposal preparation in a financial management project, see col. 1, lines 36-48, Lungren.

Applicants argue that the prior art of record does teach the claimed step of, "functions components or security module"

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in particular, Deinhart teaches this limitation as, each job position is associates a user with specific access rights and functional tasks to a set of objects and a security administrator must be able to associate these rights, objects, and, transactions with the job positions of the enterprise organization (see col. 7, lines 24-29 et seq, Deinhart).

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (703) 605-4356. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790 or Customer Service (703) 306-5631. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for any communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Mohammad Ali

Patent Examiner

AU 2177

MA

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